



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 450 258 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 90830141.9

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: H05C 1/04, A01M 29/00

(22) Date of filing: 04.04.90

(43) Date of publication of application:
09.10.91 Bulletin 91/41

(64) Designated Contracting States:
CH DE ES FR LI

(71) Applicant: DITTA ETTORE GALLIANI
Via S. Tecla, 5
Milano(IT)

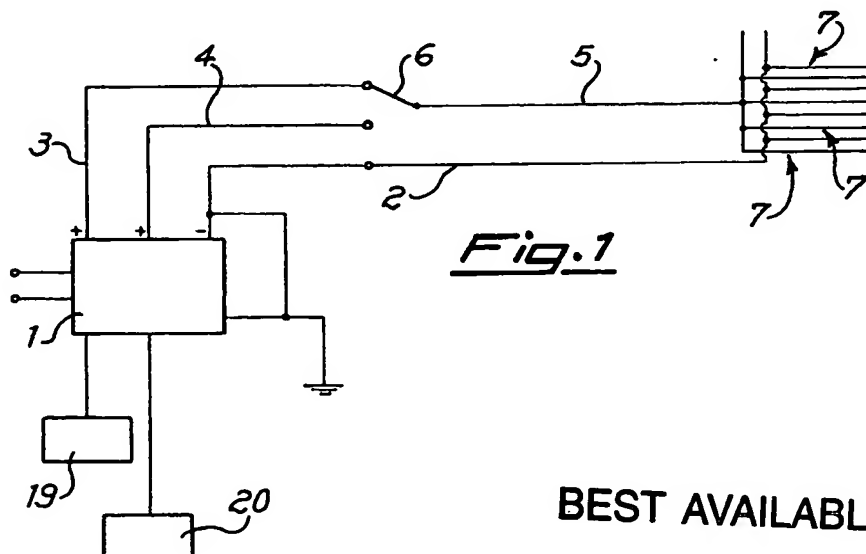
(72) Inventor: Galliani, Ettore
Via S. Tecla, 5
Milano(IT)

(74) Representative: Mercurio, Franco et al
c/o Società Italiana Brevetti S.p.A. Via
Carducci, 8
I-20123 Milano(IT)

(64) Electrical system adapted to keep pigeons away from buildings.

(57) This invention concerns an electrical system adapted to keep pigeons and other birds away from buildings in general, and in particular from the fronts of churches, architectural buildings, hospitals, residential buildings and so on. Said system substantially comprises a static electrical pulse generator which supplies one or more conductors with pulses

having a high voltage but a low electrical power and a short duration, whereby this voltage applied to said conductors, comprising protective lines adapted to be fastened to portions of the buildings to be protected, keeps away the pigeons when the latter try to perch on said protective lines.



EP 0 450 258 A1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

This invention concerns mainly an electrical system for keeping pigeons or other birds away from buildings, in particular from the fronts and from the architectural details of said buildings while, on the other hand, the pigeons or other birds are not subjected to any material damage nor to even the least shock.

As it is known, there is a remarkable damage caused to the buildings by the deposits left by pigeons, in particular to the artistic public property comprising churches, monumental buildings and other public buildings, hospitals and residential buildings.

There are embodiments and methods already practiced in this art for keeping pigeons away from buildings, but they have not provided final results and some of them have proved damaging to the pigeons while others, in the long run, have proved damaging to the architectural details they were supposed to protect. Among the above embodiments, it deserves a particular attention the one based on ultrasonic waves. After a certain time though this method becomes ineffective, because the pigeons get accustomed and in addition the use thereof is not advisable in cities where it can become a nuisance if it is desired to have such an intensity to become at least slightly bothersome for the pigeons.

There should also be recalled herein the passive protection method, based on tight wires, spikes and so on. This method acquires a certain value if it is used as a support for an active protective method, but it can be used only for moderate importance protections.

A further method which was used at least in the past is the deposition of sticky pastes on the parts to be protected. Today it is not even allowed and furthermore, as the months go by its effectiveness gets strongly reduced whereby eventually, after a little longer than one year, the action thereof becomes insignificant. Therefore, after a certain time, it is necessary to protect again the architectural details with the paste, and meanwhile they remain all smeared in that the pastes blacken and melt down.

Eventually, the method of the slippery silicon pastes does not have the disadvantage of entangling the pigeons, but with this system as well, as time goes by, the protective action is progressively reduced, until it becomes ineffective. These pastes as well blacken, they melt and definitely smear the details they are supposed to protect.

It is an object of this invention to do away with the above mentioned drawbacks, by providing an electrical system adapted to eliminate, in an absolutely positive way, thoroughly and permanently, the presence of pigeons in the protected areas, without causing even the least damage, neither to

the pigeons nor to the protected architectural details.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a system highly reliable in operation, inexpensive to build, and not requiring frequent maintenance operations. The above and further objects are all fulfilled by the subject system, characterized in that it includes a static electric pulse generator adapted to feed one or more conductors with high voltage pulses, having nevertheless a low electrical power and a short duration, whereby said voltage, applied to said conductors comprising the protective lines adapted to be installed on the portions of buildings to be protected, keeps away the pigeons when the latter go to perch with their legs on said protective lines, located a short distance from each other.

The features and the advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of a non exclusive preferred embodiment of the subject system, shown for purely exemplary and non limiting purposes in the attached drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 shows the electrical block diagram of the subject electrical system;

Figure 2 shows the application of the subject electrical system to various architectural details to be protected; and

Figures 3, 4, 5 show three examples of protective lines of the subject electrical system.

Referring now to Figure 1, the block diagram of the electrical circuit for the subject system shows, connected to each other, an electrical pulse generator 1 and two electrical circuits comprising common conductor 2 and conductors 3 and 4 respectively. Both conductor 3 and conductor 4 may be connected to conductor 5 by means of switch 6, whereby the circuit comprising conductors 2 and 5 feeds protective lines 7 at different voltages.

Electrical pulse generator 1, fed from the alternate current grid, or by direct current batteries, provides said electrical circuit 2, 5 with high voltage pulses having a low electrical power and a short duration. In particular this circuit may be operated at different voltages in order to be able to use the voltage which is most appropriate relative to the length and configuration of protective lines 7. For instance, the operation voltage for circuit 3, 5, 2 used for an average size protective system is approximately 6000V, while it is 5000V if used in a large size protective system. In the same way, the operating voltage of circuit 4, 5, 2 in the case of a medium size system is about 4500V, while in the case of a large size system it is about 3800V. Nevertheless it should be noted that in some particular cases said voltages may be reduced also drastically. The frequency of the high voltage pulses is approximately 50 pulses per minute while

each pulse duration is about 0,55 to 0,7 milliseconds, according to a lower or upper limit of the protective line length. The power involved is very low, in that a pulse electrical charge is about 0,3 to 0,4 millicoulomb, since the pulse generator comprises a static electronic apparatus and is based on a charge and discharge sequence, at the frequency of 50 pulses per minute, of suitable capacity condensers.

Protective lines 7 may be different types and in Figures 3, 4 and 5 three types are shown, for exemplary purposes. Referring now to Figure 3, conductor 5 comprises strap wire 5A which is fastened to the portion of building to be protected by means of screws 8 and it is connected to the negative terminal of generator 1. Strap wire 5A carries pins 9, uniformly spaced from each other, and bearing special purpose insulators 10, adapted to prevent surface discharge and leakage currents also in the most adverse weather conditions. On said insulators there is fastened conductor 6A, connected to the positive terminal of generator 2.

Referring now to Figure 4, the pair of conductors 5B and 6B comprising part of protective line 7, are supported by pass-through insulators 11 made of transparent and insulating material. The lower position conductor, shown at 5B in the Figure, is connected to the negative terminal of generator 1, while the one in the upper position, shown at 6B, is connected to the positive terminal of generator 1. For fastening the protective line to the architectural structures, lower conductor 5B is mounted on said structures by means of screws and bands 12.

Referring now to Figure 5, conductors 5C and 6C of protective line 7 are led through pairs of grooves 13 and 14 respectively, provided on the upper part of insulators 15, only one of which is shown in Figure 5. Each said insulators 15 are comprised of a slab 16 and a small plate 17, both of them being made of an insulating and transparent material. Small plate 17 closes up the top of grooves 13 and 14 and is locked on top of the slab by a screw 18 which at the same time is used to fasten insulator 15 to the building portion to be protected.

Fastening of protective lines 7 onto the architectural details to be protected may be performed as well by means of special corrosion resistant resins, replacing the screws.

The subject electrical system may be comprised of multiple sections, each including a set of protective lines, and in such a case each section is fed by its own pulse generator.

The latter approach enables as well the system operation to be partitioned, by keeping in operation only selected sections, according to need, or by switching the generators from one section to the other, since they are interchangeable.

In addition, the above system is supposed to be completed by providing timers 19, one of which is shown in the diagram of Figure 9, connected to generator 1, in order to connect or disconnect electrical power to the various sections, according to an operating schedule which may be pre-arranged. Furthermore, there is provided an alerting or warning, visually or acoustically operating device 20 (Figure 1), which is in turn connected to the pulse generator, in order to give a warning in case the latter goes off.

In Figure 2 it is apparent how protective lines 7 are fastened to the various details of building 21, in such a way that the voltage applied to the conductors of protective lines 7 keeps away the pigeons when they try to perch with their legs on said lines which are installed close to each other, their distance being such that both conductors come in contact with the pigeon legs. Practical or embodiment modifications may be made to this invention while not exceeding the scope thereof, as defined in the attached claims.

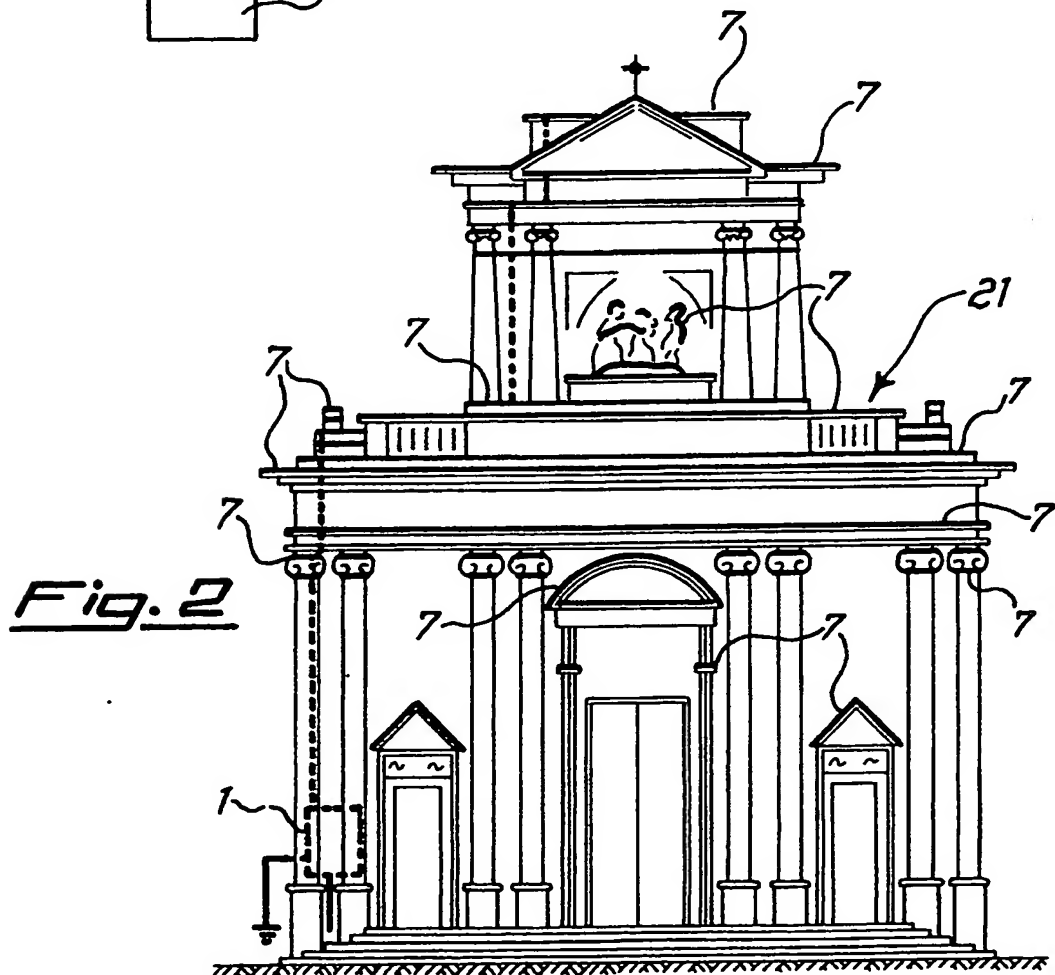
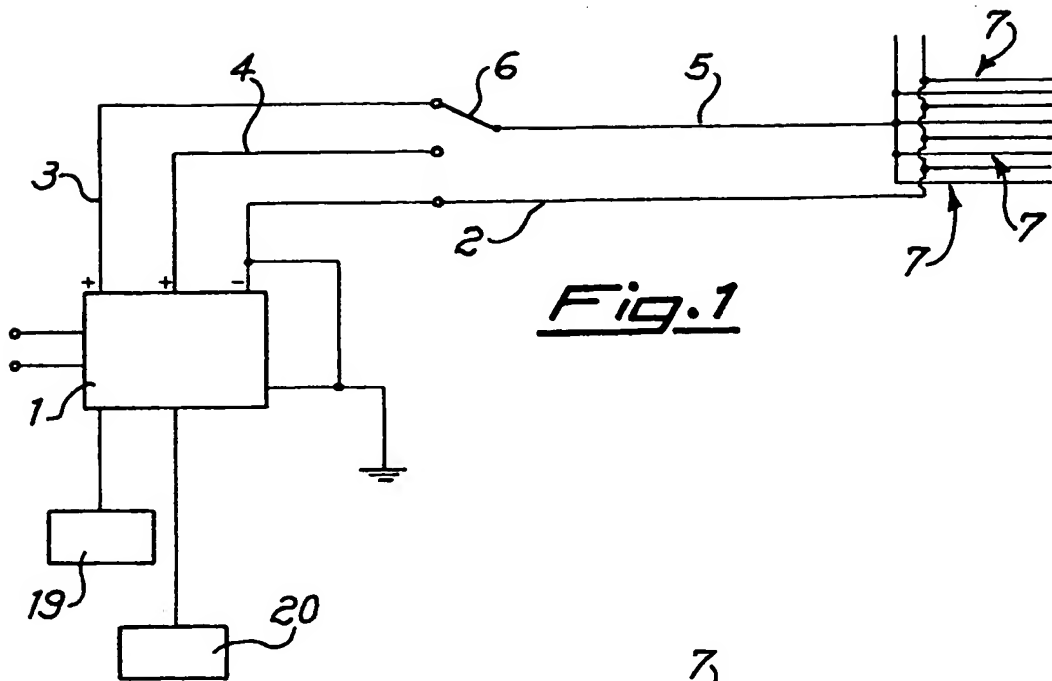
Claims

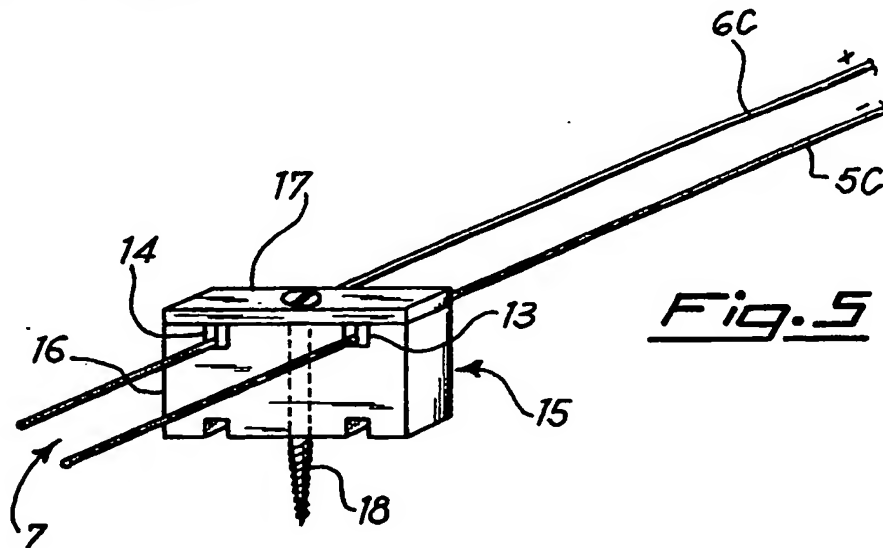
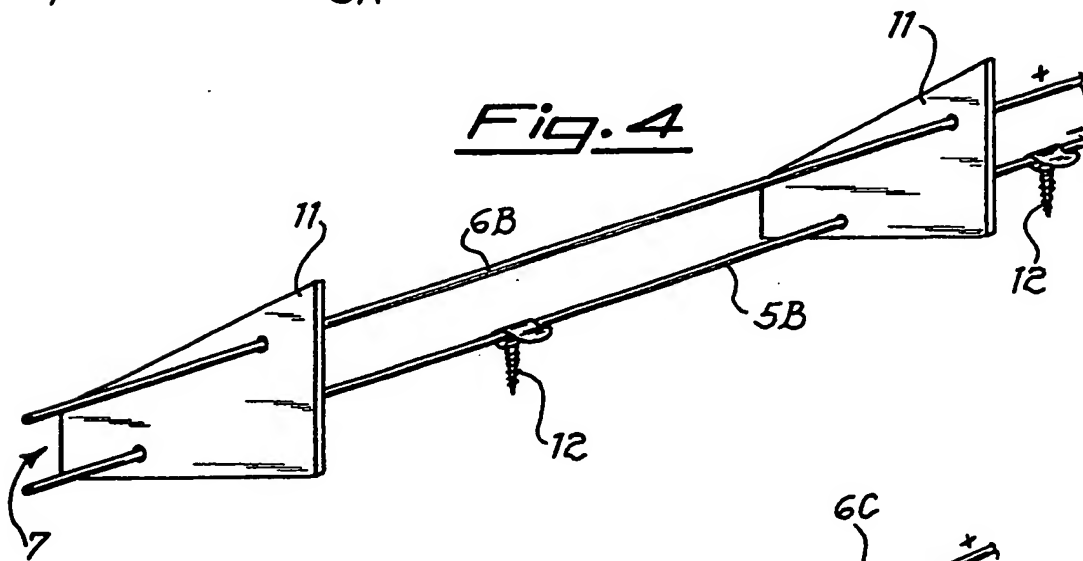
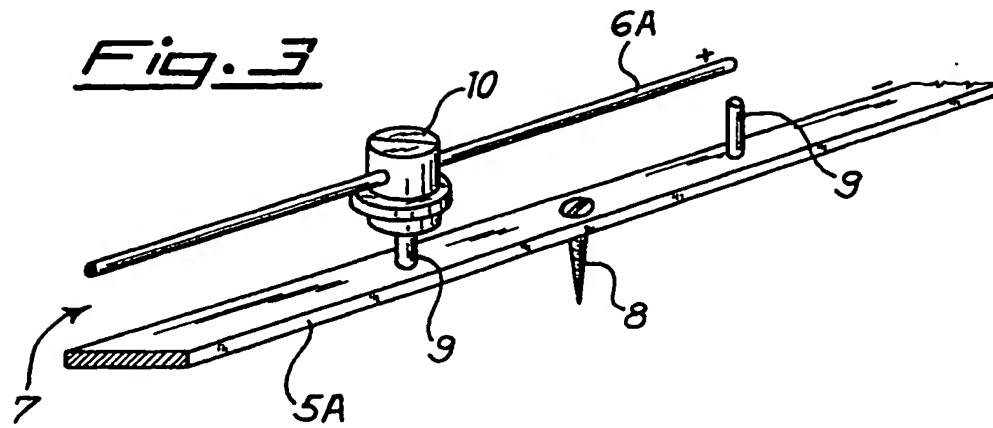
1. An electrical system adapted to keep pigeons or other birds away from buildings, characterized in that it includes a static electrical pulse generator (1) feeding one or more conductors (2, 3, 4) with pulses having a high voltage but a low electrical power and short duration, whereby said voltage applied to said conductors comprising protective lines (7) adapted to be fastened to portions of the buildings to be protected, keeps the pigeons away when the latter try to perch with their legs on said protective lines located a short distance from each other.
2. The electrical systems of Claim 1, characterized in that electrical pulse generator (1) is fed from the grid or by batteries.
3. The electrical system according to the preceding Claims, characterized in that at the outlet from the electrical pulse generator (1) there is provided a pair of electrical circuits (3, 5, 2; 4, 5, 2) adapted to be connected to said protective lines (7) and said electrical circuits have a different voltage from each other in order to enable the most appropriate voltage to be used, according to the length and configuration of protective lines (7).
4. The electrical system of Claim 3, characterized in that said protective lines (7) comprise a strap wire (5A) fastened to the portion of the building to be protected and connected to the

negative terminal of generator (1), said strap wire (5A) carrying insulators (10) fastened thereto and bearing a conductor (6A) connected to the positive terminal of generator (1).

the pulse generator (1) comprises a static electronic device based on a sequence of charge and discharge of suitable capacity condensers, at a frequency of 50 pulses per minute.

5. The electrical system of Claim 3, characterized in that said protective lines (7) comprise a pair of conductors (5B, 6B) supported by pass-through type insulators (11) of an insulating transparent material, wherein lower position conductor (5B) is fastened to the portion of building to be protected and is connected to the negative terminal of generator (2), while conductor (6B) in the upper position is connected to the positive terminal of generator (2). 5 10 15
6. The electrical system of Claim 3, characterized in that said protective lines (7) comprise a pair of conductors (5C, 6C) respectively connected to the negative and to the positive terminal, passing through a pair of grooves (13, 14) provided in the top portion of insulators (15) comprising insulating and transparent material slabs (16) and small plates (17) of insulating and transparent material adapted to top off said grooves (13, 14) and locked on said slab (16) by means of a screw (18) which in turn fastens insulator (15) to the portion of building to be protected. 20 25 30
7. The electrical system according to the previous Claims, characterized in that it includes several sections, each comprising protective lines (7), each section being fed by a generator (1). 35
8. The electrical system of Claim 7, characterized in that a timer (19) is connected to generators (1) in order to switch on or off the electrical supply to the various sections, according to a predetermined schedule. 40
9. The electrical system of the previous Claims, characterized in that a visual or acoustical alerting or warning device (20) is connected to generator (1) in order to give a warning if the latter should go off. 45
10. The electrical system of Claim 3, characterized in that the operating voltage of said electrical circuits (3, 5, 2; 4, 5, 2) is normally about 3800V to 6000V, the high voltage pulse frequency is about 50 pulses per minute, the duration of each pulse is 0,55 to 0,7 milliseconds depending upon the shorter or longer extension of protective lines (7), the electrical power used is low since the pulse electrical discharge is about 0,3 to 0,4 millicoulomb and 50 55







European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 83 0141

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL5)
X	DE-A-3914894 (SEIPP) * column 3, line 20 - column 4, line 40; figures 1, 2 *	1	H05C1/04 A01M29/00
A	* column 5, lines 8 - 27 *	5-6, 10.	
X	EP-A-0328866 (WALDHOFF) * column 3, line 9 - column 4, line 23; figures 1, 2 *	1	
A		2, 4-6, 10.	
X	US-A-2647228 (JUST) * column 3, line 1 - column 4, line 23; figure 2 *	1	
A		2, 4-6, 9, 10.	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL5)
X	CH-A-557137 (WEY) * column 1, lines 31 - 40; figure *	1	
A		2, 4-6.	
A	DE-C-920623 (KAEVER) * page 2, lines 18 - 34; figure 1 *	3.	H05C A01M
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 10 OCTOBER 1990	Examiner BIJN E.A.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.